

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAH.**

**Received up to 14th October, 1880.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 14th October states that the retention of Kandahar is necessary to complete the new scientific frontier.

Circulation,  
685 copies.

The annexation of Kandahar.

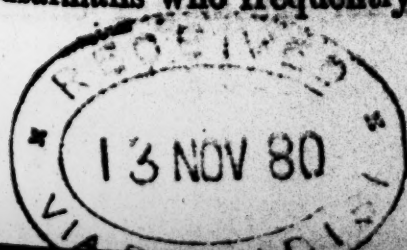
Now that the Wali Sher Ali has proved himself incapable of ruling, has lost his prestige, and is anxious to resign the throne, it is not wise that we should insist upon his remaining on the throne. We should grant him a pension for his support and annex the province. The province is a very fertile one. It will undoubtedly be self-supporting. There is reason to think that it may even pay the cost of the late war. We have repeatedly urged the annexation of Kandahar, and are glad to see that Sir Frederick Roberts, who is better acquainted with Afghanistan than any other man, is also in favour of its annexation, as appears from the telegram of the 9th October.

The *Ahsan-ul-Akhbar* (Moradabad) of the 7th October states that the Press Commissioner has lately been assiduously spreading news in India about the disturbances

Circulation,  
120 copies.

The spread of news about the prevalence of disorder in Arabia.

in Arabia which is a part of the Turkish Empire. The object of the Government may be no other than to warn the Indian Musalmans who frequently go to that country on pilgrimage





to Mecca. But some shrewd men consider this policy as a countermove on the part of the Government to the attempt made by the Turks to induce Indian Musalmans to recognize the Sultan as their Caliph. They say that the object of the Government in spreading news about the alleged disaffection of the Arabs towards the Sultan is to alienate the hearts of the Indian Musalmans from him, and to induce them to think that he is incapable of guarding the holy sanctuaries of Mecca and Medina. This view of the case may be correct because the Liberals, even before they succeeded to power, declared their opposition to Turkey. If this is the case, the Government has committed a mistake and misunderstood the character and feelings of the Indian Musalmans. They are grieved to hear anything against any person or nation whom they love, even from a friend. If it comes from an enemy, their anger knows no bounds. As the relations between Turkey and England are strained at present, ignorant Musalmans may be induced to fancy that the British Government is in some way interested in the disorders which prevail in Arabia. If the Government has some political object in view in publishing news about Arabia, it should reconsider the wisdom of doing so, because it is calculated to excite doubts and suspicions in the minds of the Musalmans.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 11th October publishes a brief account of the *Chota Odeypur case*. Odeypur case, refers to the deputation of a European Judge to enquire into the case, and remarks:— We do not know whether the Government of India has the power to interfere in such matters as this in a native State or not. As the son of the Raja is charged with having committed an act which is a serious offence according to British Indian law, the Government has considered it necessary to enquire into the case, in order to ascertain the truth. We do not know whether the law of *Chota Odeypur* recognises the killing of an unfaithful wife as an offence or not. If it does, the Raja should have tried his son for the alleged offence.

The deceased may have died from some other cause, and not from the effects of the beating. Even in that case the Raja should have made enquiries into the case, but he appears to have done nothing. The British law recognises no distinction of creed, colour, or rank. The administration of impartial justice is one of the chief causes of the popularity of British rule.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 9th October, referring to the

Circulation,  
685 copies.

The scheme for the constitution of a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of deceased public servants.

proposed scheme for compulsory monthly contributions by uncovenanted public servants towards a fund for the support of their wives and

children after their deaths, remarks that the *Pioneer* is mistaken in imagining that the natives will not approve of the scheme. The scheme is much needed, and the natives will heartily welcome it.

The *Shola-i-Tur* of the 12th October expresses similar sentiments and approves of the scheme.

The same.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 9th October makes the following remarks on the same subject :—

The same.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

“ We hail with pleasure the announcement made in the *Pioneer* that a proposal is under the consideration of Government for introducing a system of compulsory insurance for all uncovenanted servants. Our contemporary thinks that the measure, although contemplated for the benefit of the families of all the members of the uncovenanted service, whether Christians, Hindus, or Muhammadans, is likely to meet with opposition from the native community, who will look upon it as a plea for reducing pay, and the contingent benefit will be entirely lost sight of. Our readers will recollect that we advocated such a system of State insurance long ago, and we believe we echoed the sentiments of the whole



of the educated native community, who are best able to judge about the advantages to be derived from the measure. It is said that 'the native idea is that it is a man's duty during his lifetime to spend his last penny in supporting all his relations who need support, down to his grandmother's tenth cousin, in the hope, that on his death, if his immediate family are left destitute, some bread-winner will be raised up by Providence to support them in like manner.' This form of charity, to support distant relatives, is inseparable from the present state of our society, and it is no reason, therefore, that we should make no effort for providing for our immediate family. It is an idea entirely foreign to a native mind that a man is guilty of injustice to his wife and children by supporting a young brother or a cousin; on the contrary, he and his whole family will think it a duty to divide their bread with their poor relatives who have fallen into distress, and have therefore become dependent on them. This is a form of charity which is strictly enjoined on every Hindu, and the excellence of it cannot be appreciated by our European friends. But, nevertheless, because a Hindu has to support his brothers and cousins, it is no reason that he does not feel it incumbent on him to provide for his own wife and children after his death, and that the system of insurance contemplated by Government will not meet with his approval. The success of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund is a sufficient proof that our countrymen do not fail to appreciate the benefits of annuity funds, and that the measure now under contemplation, if carried out, will not be viewed in that distorted light in which the *Pioneer* thinks the native will view it. Our contemporary doubts whether widows and children of deceased native public employes are, as a rule, left destitute, and whether this has entailed expense on the State, which necessitates any scheme like the present. We can cite not one, or two, or three, but hundreds and thousands of instances of Hindus high in the service dying without being able to make any provision for the helpless widows and children left by them, and the measure now under consideration will be hailed as a boon by the native community."



The *Koh-i-Nûr* (Lahore) of the 9th October states that

Circulation,  
570 copies.

The next Lahore Darbar. the present year has been one of trouble and anxiety, as was the last

year. However, as the inhabitants of the Panjab were cheered last year by the installation of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, this year they are going to have a darbar, which is to be held at Lahore by His Excellency the Viceroy. The whole country, especially the Panjab, has suffered severely from the dearth of food and the war. The sufferings of the people have been much aggravated by the levy of the license-tax. Lord Lytton bestowed titles upon the natives at the Delhi darbar with a free hand, but a starving people requires bread rather than empty titles. We hope that Lord Ripon will take the following matters into consideration in order to perpetuate the memory of his Lahore darbar :—

*First.*—His Lordship should adopt some measures to improve the condition of the people. It will be remembered that he remarked in his speech, delivered at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, that the greatness of India is based upon the spread of civilization and the improvement of art. There is no doubt that the prosperity of every country depends upon the improvement of art. When His lordship is fully alive to the importance of the improvement of art, he will undoubtedly do something to encourage and improve native art.

*Secondly.*—The Civil Service Rules, the Press Act, and the Arms Act are deserving of consideration. If the native press had been free, Government would have obtained great help from the native editors in the shape of good advice during the late Kabul war, as it did during the late Abyssinian war.

*Thirdly.*—The Afghan policy of the Government should be clearly explained to the people at the darbar.

*Fourthly.*—The services of the Native Contingent which was sent to serve on the frontier should be acknowledged.

*Fifthly.*—The case of those men who have emigrated from Kabul through fear and come to India with our troops is



deserving of consideration. They have suffered heavy losses for showing friendship towards us. The Government should bestow rewards and honours upon them and send them back to Kabul, after taking a guarantee from the Amir as to the safety of their lives and property.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 9th October, referring to the darbar which will be held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Lahore on the 15th November, remarks that the darbar will promote friendship between the Viceroy and the native chiefs and impress the frontier tribes and the natives with an idea of the greatness of Her Majesty's Indian empire, and some persons will probably be made "Khan Bahadurs," &c. But it should be observed that it will put the native chiefs to great expense. It would be better if the Viceroys paid visits to native chiefs in their own States instead of inviting them to darbars. There is no doubt that even in that case they would incur expenditure in showing hospitality to the Viceroy, but that cost would not be so great as that of attending darbars.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Berar Samákhár* (Akola) of the 11th October refers briefly to the Resident's review of the Judicial Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1879, expresses great satisfaction at the progress which the judicial administration of the province has already made, and hopes that the administration will be still more improved in the time of such able and experienced officers as Sir Richard Meade and Lieutenant Colonel Bell. The editor then refers to two reforms which he considers to be of great importance, and which are as follows :—First, there should be a separate judicial department which should do only civil judicial work. Secondly, the highest judicial court of the province should not be burdened with other than judicial work, and should be easily accessible to the people. As regards the first question, there is reason to think that a separate judicial department would have been organised by this time had not the Judicial Commissioner's

The Judicial Report,  
Berar, for 1879.



scheme been delayed so long by the Commissioner, which is to be deeply regretted. Although Mr. Jones, the Commissioner, has nothing to do with the judicial department, Sir Richard Meade has deemed it expedient to consult him on the subject, as he is a very shrewd man, and Sir Richard Meade has great faith in him. We are convinced that he will approve of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell's scheme. As regards the second question, it should be observed that the Resident at Hyderabad is the highest executive authority of Berar, and his court is also the highest judicial tribunal for the province. As his principal duty is that of Resident, the supervision of the administration of Berar must be a matter of secondary importance with him. He can devote only a small portion of his time to Berar affairs. Nothing can be further from our heart than to cast a slur upon Sir Richard Meade. He has done good work. We are only protesting against the system. Moreover, the present system is open to another grave objection. The Resident being the highest executive and judicial authority for the province, is ultimately both the plaintiff or defendant and the Judge in each suit to which the Government is a party. This arrangement is opposed to the principles of British rule and does not exist in any other province. There is another thing to be noticed. As the Resident lives at Hyderabad, the people are exposed to a great deal of trouble and expense in appealing to him against the decisions of the Judicial Commissioner who has the powers only of District and Sessions Judge. The result of this is that the number of appeals instituted in his court every year is very small. The small number of appeals does not warrant us in inferring that the people are generally satisfied with the administration of justice by the lower courts. The Judicial Commissioner in the report under review ascribes the small number of appeals to the fact that the sentences passed by the criminal courts are not generally severe, and are therefore quietly acquiesced in by the convicts. But it should be observed that the number of appeals is not so small in any other province. There is as much reason to ascribe the small number of appeals to the great expense and inconvenience



involved in appealing to a distant court as to the cause mentioned by the Judicial Commissioner. There were only 17 appeals to the Resident during the last year. In regard to the Small Cause Courts, the editor remarks that they are not needed in Berar. One Extra Assistant Commissioner does more work than two Small Cause Courts. The Small Cause Court at Khamgaon even involved a loss last year. The cost of the court exceeded the income. If the Small Cause Courts were abolished many munsif's courts could be established out of the saving effected. The establishment of munsifs' courts would greatly increase the efficiency of the judicial service.

Circulation,  
375 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 11th October publishes

A native woman killed by a European engine-driver at Bandakoi, Rajputana. an article communicated by its Ajmere correspondent. The article is written in a facetious style. The writer states

that lately a European engine-driver, when he was drunk, went into the passengers' shed at Bandakoi, Rajputana State Railway, and saw a native dancing-girl there awaiting the train. He went up to her and made improper proposals to her which were not accepted. He became angry and at once shot her. He then fled towards the forest, where he was followed by the police sergeant and arrested. He is now awaiting trial at Ajmere. The remainder of the article is in the form of a dialogue between the correspondent and the editor. The correspondent uses the unidiomatic vernacular generally spoken by Europeans who are not well acquainted with the vernacular. The dialogue is as follows:—

*Correspondent.*—Well, Mr. *Punch*, what do you say? In my opinion the engine-driver should be acquitted, *first*, because he is a European and the deceased was a “nigger”; *secondly*, because he was drunk at the time of committing the murder; *thirdly*, because the deceased died from rupture of the spleen—the spleens of the natives are very weak; *fourthly*, because he did not mean to kill but only to threaten her. Look at the Fuller case.

*Punch.*—If no partiality is shown to the prisoner, none of your arguments will save him. What have we to do with



the rupture of the spleen in this case? The prisoner did not strike the deceased but he shot her. If he had no intention of killing her, why did he fire the gun? True he is a European, but this is no reason why he should not be punished. Don't you know that only the other day Mr. Justice Straight sentenced a European soldier, who killed a woman at Naini Tal, to imprisonment for life?

*Correspondent.*—You do not understand the matter.

*Punch.*—We bid adieu to your understanding. The British law recognises no distinction of creed or colour. The prisoner will never escape scot-free.

*Correspondent.*—Yes, he may be punished, but not severely.

The *Akhbar-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 6th October states:—

The British Government  
and the native news-  
papers.

Now that it is obvious that the Government carefully reads the *Akhbar-i-Ām*, we deem it expedient to bring one important thing to its notice. The thing we refer to is the loyalty of the native press. The Government should never dream that the native papers are its enemies and spread sedition. The natives are not a barbarous people like the Afghans. They fully appreciate the benefits of British rule and are loyally attached to the Government. Under these circumstances, it is inconceivable that the editor of any paper would ever attempt to preach sedition, because he knows full well that if he did so the people would not patronise his paper. Moreover, it should be observed that the editors of native papers are shrewd enough to perceive that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of government. The sun may rise in the west, disunion may take place among Englishmen who are famous for union, and Turkey may defy all Europe, but the natives will never dream of rebelling against the Government. Nay, the people may rebel against it, but the native editors will never wish for the destruction of British supremacy in India. They are convinced that they cannot enjoy such freedom under any other foreign rulers, not even under the native rulers, as they do under the British. Look at the papers

Circulation,  
925 copies.

published in native States. None of them can so freely criticise the acts of the native chief in whose territory it is published as we do those of the British officers. The native editors are fully alive to this. The Government should consider them as its true friends and apprehend no danger from them.

The same paper, referring to the reduction of the fine from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100 by the District and Sessions Judge of Moradabad on appeal in the case of Munshi Indarman, remarks that some persons are unable to comprehend on what principle the decision of the Judge is based. They argue that if Munshi Indarman is guilty, there was no necessity to reduce the fine, and if he is innocent, the whole fine should have been remitted. This is true, but the Judge had another thing to take into consideration. If he had remitted the whole fine and declared Munshi Indarman to be innocent, the Government would have to pay a large compensation to Munshi Indarman for his books which have been torn up by the Magistrate. The Judge has remarked in his judgment that the case in question is not a religious one and the Hindus have no concern with it. Bravo! bravo! Where are the native jugglers who first burnt clothes and afterwards renewed them? If they could renew Indarman's books which have been burnt, the Judge would have been spared the necessity of writing such nonsense. Be that as it may, it is rumoured that His Excellency the Viceroy has sent for the records of the case. We hope that His Excellency will do justice.

Circulation,  
70 copies.

The *Mihir Nimroz* (Bijnor) of the 8th October states that The relief fund, Bijnor. Mr. MacMillan, the Officiating Collector of Bijnor, has established a committee for the collection of subscriptions for the relief of those men who have suffered from the late floods, and asks the nobility and gentry of the district to contribute liberally towards the fund.

Circulation  
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 12th October, referring to the case of the notorious robber Sharafuddin, which is pending in the

The case of Sharafuddin,  
a notorious robber.



court of the Commissioner and Sessions Judge of Umballa, praises Rai Udi Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ludhiana, for making good preliminary enquiries into the case. It has now been found that for some of the robberies which were committed by Sharafuddin other persons, who were quite innocent, have already been punished, which throws great discredit upon the police. Some of them were probably sentenced to imprisonment for life, and one or two were perhaps even hanged. This shows how the police trump up false evidence and get innocent persons punished. We hope that the Panjab Government will take the police and the Magistrates who punished the innocent persons in question to task, and grant compensation to those persons, or to their heirs if they are dead.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 4th October publishes a long article communicated by its Almora correspondent. The writer gives an account of the landslip at Naini Tal, and urges that if the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh abandons Naini Tal, it should resort in future to Almora as a hill sanitarium.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The same paper of the 11th October praises Babu Harish Chandra of Benares in no measured terms, and urges that he should be appointed an Honorary Magistrate.

A correspondent of the *Surya Kant* (Ellichpur) of the 6th October states that the pay of the village schoolmasters in Berar is only Rs. 6 a month, which can hardly suffice for their support and their families, and urges that it should be increased.

The pay of village schoolmasters, Berar.

The *Dabdaba-i-Quisri* (Bareilly) of the 9th October, in regard to the case of Michael Davey, remarks that a European who killed a native woman has been sentenced to transportation and imprisonment for life. But it is natural that light should dispel darkness (i.e., there is no harm in fair-complexioned Europeans

Michael Davey's case.

Circulation,  
220 copies.



killing the dark complexioned natives). This principle has hitherto generally been followed. It is difficult to realize what has induced the court to sentence the prisoner in question to such punishment. Perhaps transportation means that the prisoner should be sent to England, and imprisonment for life means that he should live in ease and comfort at home to the end of his days.

#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
120 copies.

The *Ahsan-ul-Akhbar* ( Amroha ) of the 7th October com-

The sale of court-fee stamps at Amroha, Moradabad.

plains that there are at present no one-rupee court-fee stamps in stock at the Amroha tahsíl ( Moradabad ), which is

a source of great inconvenience to the people.

The same paper complains that some persons who received

Delay in the payment of money-orders, Amroha.

money-orders on the Amroha post-office over two weeks ago have not yet been able to obtain the money from the post-office. In regard to the delay, the post-master of Amroha says that orders have not yet been received from the Moradabad treasury for the payment of the money-orders. Whatever may be the cause of the delay, this state of things has exposed the people to great inconvenience and loss.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afiah-i-Panjdb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1880. Octr. 8th & 11th	1880. Octr. 10th & 14th respectively.	660 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khwaja Usuf Ali,	" 7th	" 10th	280 "
3 <i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ali Husain Khan ..	" "	" 12th	120 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ..	" 9th	" 11th	125 "
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ..	" 6th	" 9th	925 copies (including 55 copies taken by Govt.)
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Jalesar</i> ...	Jalesar ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Muhammad Wajih-ud-din.	Sept 29th	" "	64 copies.
7 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly ..	Puran Chand ..	Octr. 8th	" 10th	125 "
8 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ..	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 5th	" 8th	80 "
9 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai ..	" 5th, 9th & 12th.	" 8th, 11th & 14th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt)
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjdb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ..	Mir Nusar Ali ...	" 8th	" 11th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan ..	" 11th	" 13th	100 copies.
12 <i>Be'er Samdcher</i> ...	Akola ...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly ...	Khande Rao Balaji.	" "	" 14th	250 "

## List of papers examined—(continued).

	NAME.	LOCALITY	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly ..	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad ..	1880. Octr. 9th ...	1880. Octr. 13th ..	220 copies.
14	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandri</i> , Rampur ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	" 4th & 11th	" 8th & 14th respectively.	409 "
15	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i> ...	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	" 9th ...	" 9th ...	250 "
16	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	11th ...	13th ..	375 "
17	<i>Farooq Benares</i>	Benares ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Sultan,	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	340 "
18	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	" 3rd ...	" 8th ...	...
19	<i>Indian Punch</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Noroz Ali Khan ..	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	100 "
20	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	" 6th & 9th	" 9th & 12th respectively.	275 "
21	<i>Jalwa Tār</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal ..	" 8th	" 10th ...	100 "
22	<i>Kārnāmāh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 11th ...	" 13th ...	250 "
23	<i>Kāshi Patrika</i>	Benares ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleehwar Prasad,	" 8th	" 9th ..	550 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
24	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven ...	" 4th & 11th	" 9th & 14th respectively.	362 copies.
25	<i>Kavi Yachan Sudha</i> , Benares ..	Benares ..	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao ...	"	"	300 "
26	<i>Kāyasth Samāchār</i> ...	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narain	" 6th ...	" 8th ...	275 "
27	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Alam</i> Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	105 "
28	<i>Koh-i-Nūr</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	" 9th ...	"	570 copies (in- cluding 81 copies taken by Govt.)



No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Issue Date	Number of Copies	Remarks
29	Lahore Gazette	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
30	Lytton Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
31	Mervar Gazette	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
32	Mashri-i-Qaisar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
33	Mishr-i-Zarfat	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
34	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
35	Mula-i-Nar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
36	Natar-i-Azam	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
37	Najmul Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
38	Nasim-i-Agra	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
39	Nasim-i-Hind	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
40	Nar Afshan	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
41	Nar-ul-Anwar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
42	Nur Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Oudh Punch	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
44	Panjabi-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
45	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
46	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
47	Pramed Sindhu	Amraoti	Marathi	Ditto	...	...	...	...
48	Prince of Wales' Gazette	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	...
49	Rafik-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
50	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
51	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
52	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
53	Sadig-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
54	Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
55	Said-ul-Akhbar	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
56	Sejvan Kirti Sudha-kar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	...	...	...	...

*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57	<i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	..	Urdu	Weekly	Haidar Ali	1880. Octr. 12th	1880. Octr. 14th	300 copies.
58	<i>Saryd Kant</i>	..	Ellichpur, Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	6th	9th	...
59	<i>Urdu Akhbār</i>	..	Akola ... Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Dhondo Balkishan,	9th	14th	360 "
60	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	..	Dhar ... Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	4th	9th	153 "

ALLAHABAD :

The 19th October, 1880. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*